

# American



# Farmer

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT  
"AGRICOLAS."  
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## CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR

OF THE

BALTIMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(Account Concluded.)

We had intended to give our impressions of the ploughing match, but the Committee's Report is so full and so much better expressed than any thing we could have said, that we shall content ourselves by merely commending it to the reader's attention.

### THE COMMITTEE ON PLOUGHS

Of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, beg leave to report:

That in accepting the office assigned them, they were fully conscious of the importance and delicate nature of their task. They knew that to decide where the opinions of the best judges were so different, would probably expose them in some instances to ridicule, if not to harsher sentiments. Being actuated, however, by no other feeling than the desire to render impartial justice between the competitors, and to promote the interests of agriculture by a proper award, they have a right to the most liberal construction of their motives, not only by the community at large, but even by those who were disappointed in the result of the trial.

The construction of Ploughs has, of late, received such attention, and arrived at such perfection, that few are now offered without many merits. To have a decidedly bad plough now-a-days, it must be made to order, as such an article is too unfashionable to be kept on hand by any of our enterprising and skilful makers. Cheapness, lightness of draught, and perfection of work, have all been aimed at and achieved, and a contest between approved ploughs of the present day, is only to be decided by close observation of comparative degrees of excellence, instead of a simple choice between good and bad. This while it added to the difficulty of deciding in the present instance, conveys the pleasing assurance, that no farmer need now perform the first and most important operation in an imperfect manner for want of a good implement.

In order to arrive more certainly at correct conclusions, we endeavored to fix in our minds previous to the starting of the ploughs, certain principles by which their performance was to be judged. As a matter of course, the best plough must be that which does the best work, the most of it, with the smallest power, and at the least expense. We hold that to be the best work, in which the surface of the field is most completely subverted and pulverised, which leaves the fewest clods to be broken by subsequent cultivation, and the least filth near the surface to impede it. The depth of the furrow must depend on circumstances, but whether the ploughing be shallow or deep, the cultivation should be as perfect as possible. No plough ought to be forced to take more furrow than it is calculated for; hence the quantity of work should depend rather on the plough's ability to operate equally and regularly, taking neither more nor less than the intended width and depth of each, holding fast to the ground, going without distress to the team and labor to the ploughman, and requiring "fixing" seldom or never, than on the effort to turn more land than plough or team or ploughman can manage.

Sill, the more good work that can be done by one hand the better. We are therefore persuaded that in a community where almost every farmer has more than two horses, a three horse plough calculated to do a third more work than a two horse one, is often a decidedly preferable implement. We regret to see none of this description in the field, although we know that they are to be had of almost every pattern in the stores of Baltimore.

With regard to the draught of a plough we were not nice about a few pounds. The Dynamometer shews perpetual variations in one round—a section of gravel or of clay respectively taking off, or adding, perhaps a hundred pounds to the average draught, and the horses apparently not feeling the difference. An average of 500 lbs. of draught for a two horse plough is perhaps better than less, as the plough will be the steadier; nor would we have objected to even 600 lbs., provided the work were proportionably better, as we have no doubt that this weight is fully within the strength of a moderately good pair of horses.

The cheapness of a plough depends not so much on its first cost, as on its subsequent expense. The self sharpening principle or reversing of the irons, is one of the greatest modern improvements in lessening the expense of ploughing, and every plough in which it is introduced, will, therefore, be cheaper. The exclusive use of cast iron, in a large majority of cases, will save money to the farmer. It will in many instances cost less, besides saving all the time of going to shop, and of the mysterious operations of setting or fixing the plough. But even where wrought iron and steel must be employed, the self-sharpening principle still applied with the same success, rendering to a certain extent, every plough its own blacksmith.

With these principles, which we conceive to be correct, fixed in our mind, we proceeded to the task assigned us by the society. Every thing was propitious. The day was fine, and the ground—a field belonging to Mr. Myers—in fine order. A large crowd had assembled to witness the trial of the ploughs entered, who actuated by that true courtesy which insures compliance with regulations which cannot be enforced, and by respect to the society whose happy influence they acknowledged by their presence, and whose favors they had shared, or might hope to share, yielded the most prompt and willing submission to the rules necessarily adopted for the government of the contest. For this, and other instances of respect and co-operation evinced to us on the occasion, we take this opportunity of returning our thanks.

The lands had been previously marked out, and the competitors chose their positions by lot. It was a beautiful sight to see some fifteen ploughs of the handsomest construction, with their fine teams and accomplished drivers, start at the word, and proceed to the performance of their interesting task in the most skilful and knowing style. Each plough appeared to have its own circle of devoted friends, who followed its evolutions with admiration and applause. There were several queer looking customers from the north with wheels, where no one ever saw wheels before, looking like some new style of wheel barrow or a velocipede, broken in and put to work. We soon found that they were dandies only in appearance however, for they went to their work equally well with those whose coats were not so fine.

The ground was a stiff sod of mixed grasses, on a gravelly loam. It varied in different parts of the field; but this was the general character. Each plough performed two rounds, and then we examined them in order, and tried their work by the Dynamometer, by measurement and by taking hold of the handles, paying particular attention to their construction and peculiarities.

Robert Sinclair, Jr. & Co. entered

No. 1. A self-sharpening plough of their own invention, with either steel or cast iron points and shares, and reversible heel—with what they style a Dolphin cutter, attached to the cap which confines the share and point. The share and cutter are fitted into the points, so as to add materially to their strength. In other respects it is strong and well constructed. Price from \$9 to 10. Its work was, Draught 525 lbs., Depth 6 inch., Width 12 inch.—Soil, Clay Gravel.

No. 2. A plough from Chester Co. Pa., invented by D. Pierce, self sharpening, strong and well made. Work—Draught 575 lbs., Depth 6 inch., Width 12 inch.—Soil, Clay Loam—price, from 12 to \$14.

No. 3. A hill side plough for 2 horses, with wrought or cast share. An excellent implement, and well got up. The principle is the old and common one, of the mould board turning under the plough by means of a hinge, so as to act on either side. Price, \$10.

No. 4. A subsoil plough, of great power and admirable construction. Running at a depth of from six to nine inches and nearly filling the furrow with pulverised subsoil—it was of comparative easy draught for two horses. Price, \$10.

These gentlemen also exhibited a variety of points and shares, and other small implements of the best construction neatly arranged on a frame. The simplicity of their points made either of wrought or cast metal had our decided approbation.

J. S. Eastman entered

No. 1. A Wisconsin patent plough. This has either a cast iron or wrought steel share, with cutter attached, fastened in a peculiar manner to the mould board by bolts, which pass up from beneath and are secured by nuts on the mould-board covered with a small cap. The mould board is very beautiful and apparently constructed on scientific principles. We regarded it as a sod plough exclusively, calculated to cut the toughest sward and completely invert it, and perhaps the perfection of its kind. Its cost with two cast shares is, the maker informs us, \$7.50. The price of the steel share is \$2, and each cast do. 50 cts. Its work was—Draught 500 lbs., Depth 6 inch., Width 12 inch.—Soil, Clay Loam.

No. 2. A 10 inch. Patent Cleazy Plough, and

No. 3. " " " " Improved by J. S. Eastman. These are celebrated ploughs, and reflected credit on their skilful and enterprising maker. The points are of great simplicity, and self sharpening. No. 3 did more work than any plough in the field. Price of each \$10.75.

Work of No. 2—Draught 600 lbs., Depth 6 in., Width 12 in. " " 3. " 600 lbs. " 6½ in. " 13 in. Soil, Clayey gravel.

No. 4. A subsoil plough of wrought iron—Price, \$10.

Witherow & Pierce entered

Their Cycloidal Plough. This was the premium plough of last year, but seemed to us scarcely to sustain its reputation. It is unquestionably an excellent plough. Its work was—Draught 500 lbs., Depth 5½ in., Width 12 in. Cost, \$13.

James B. Moore of Wilmington, Del. entered

His self sharpening plough. This was a strong substantial plough and did good work. We are unable to state the cost of it.—Its Draught was 500 lbs., Depth 6 in., Width 12 inches.

James Huey & Co. entered

Minor & Horton's Plough No. 21. A Plough whose mould is much like that of the Wisconsin plough before described, and of good appearance, but from some mistake in the stocking did not run steadily. Its draught was 450 lbs., depth 6 in., width 12 in.







the executive committee, for the fostering care they have bestowed on the institution, which I hope is yet destined to confer the most substantial benefit on the agricultural interest of our county. I shall therefore, without any further prefatory remarks, introduce the following resolution:

**Resolved,** That the following named gentlemen be and they are hereby elected officers of this society for the present year, viz:

*Vice-Presidents.*

Gen. John Spear Smith,	Horatio Hollingsworth, Esq.
Gen. T. E. Stansbury,	Col. Jos. Jameson.
Wilson M. Carey, Esq.	John Y. Wethered, Esq.
Col. Nicholas M. Bosley,	Robt. A. Taylor, Esq.
Hon. J. T. H. Worthington,	George Law, Esq.
Hon. James Turner,	Hy. Carroll, Esq. of My Lady's Manor.

*Treasurer*—James Howard.

*Cor. Secretary*—H. C. Turnbull.

*Rec. Secretary*—J. B. H. Fulton.

*Executive Committee.*

David Stuart,	John M. Duckett,
Edward Rider,	Henry M. Fitzhugh,
James Carroll, Jr.	Wm. G. Howard,
Wm. Jessup,	Thos. J. Hillen.
Thomas T. Gorsuch,	

Which resolution was unanimously assented to, whereupon it was declared that the above named gentlemen were the officers of the society for the present year.

On motion of Mr. Wm. Govane Howard, the following resolution, in alteration of the Constitution, was unanimously assented to:

**Resolved,** That the president pro tem classify the executive committee into three classes, one to go out at the end of the current year, one class to go out at the end of the second year, and the other class to go out at the end of the third year.

Whereupon the president made the following classification in conformity with the above resolution:

1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
Wm. G. Howard,	Thos. T. Gorsuch,	John Duckett,
H. C. Turnbull,	Wm. Jessup,	Jas. Carroll, Jr.
Jas. Howard,	Edward Rider,	J. B. H. Fulton,
Thos. J. Hillen.	H. M. Fitzhugh.	David Stuart.

On motion of Wm. Govane Howard, Esq. the following resolution, in alteration of the Constitution, was unanimously adopted:

**Resolved,** That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the executive committee such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient.

JNO. B. H. FULTON,  
*Recording Secretary.*

*From the Farmers' Cabinet.*

**SEEDLING FRUIT TREES.**

**Mr. Editor.**—I was much struck with the plausibility and apparent force, of some observations of a writer in the August number of the Cabinet, under the appropriate signature of "POMA," on the subject of *Apples*—particularly the apples of Ohio.—I have not the article by me, but the gist of his reasoning was, that the youthful appearance of the fruit trees, especially the apple trees of Ohio, and the fairness and soundness of the fruit, which have attracted the notice even of passing strangers, was probably to be ascribed to the trees themselves being *seedlings*, or recently derived from seedling trees. He argued the probability, that "settlers" in Ohio, from the Eastern States, had taken the *seeds* of apples as a matter of convenience, in lieu of scions or grafted stocks from old trees; and that therefore, the present orchards of Ohio, are in fact, youthful trees. This conclusion would appear to be warranted by the theory and the practice now prevalent in Europe—especially in Belgium—where they are creating, as it were, new and ameliorated varieties of fruits, by planting the seeds for several successive generations, until a fine variety is obtained, worthy to be preserved and propagated. They are not at all particular about the excellence of the fruit from which they take the first seed for planting; neither does the fruit from the first planting show

much, if any sign, of amelioration; but the second generation comes out with higher promise, and a superior variety is usually established in the third generation, with the peach, according to Van Mons, and in the sixth with the apple.

Knowing how observant he is of things useful in their nature, and connected with the substantial interests of society, I called the attention of Mr. Whittlesey, himself a practical farmer of Ohio, to "POMA's" remarks, and received from him, with his characteristic promptness and kindness, the enclosed letter, which you are at liberty to publish, if you see proper. It is offered primarily, for its intrinsic value, in reference to this most valuable of all the fruits in Ohio; and secondly, as some evidence of my own sensibility to the kindness evinced by yourself, and the publishers of many other agricultural, and other periodicals and papers, in sending them gratuitously to one who has no means of making any return, except, as in this case, by an occasional communication.

Permit me, while I have pen in hand, to congratulate you on the progress of improvements in agriculture and horticulture, which has marked the time in which we have lived. "Intelligent writers," says Kenrick, in his excellent *New American Orchardist*, "those on whom we may rely, have assured us that the new and numerous class of fruits which have arisen during the last forty years, is far more precious and inestimable in point of quality, than all previously known."

When I established the "Old American Farmer" chiefly as a vehicle for the out-pouring of my own crude notions of what might be done to improve the processes and implements of American agriculture, to meliorate our domestic animals and fruits and vegetables, and to vindicate and elevate the cause of agriculture, as a great and neglected national interest—I had five hundred impressions of the first number printed and laid on my table, without knowing whether I should ever have either correspondent or patron. Look now at the number of attentive and earnest readers of agricultural journals in the United States! Here is an extract from the first number of the "American Farmer," dated April 2nd, 1819,—twenty-four years ago. It would have been issued on the 1st of April, but that you know is all-fools'-day, and it was doubtful whether the attempt to establish an agricultural periodical, might not turn out as bootless as "hunting the Gowk" in Scotland, on April day. This is done by sending silly people upon fools' errands, from place to place, by means of a letter, in which is written,

"On the first day of Aprile,  
Hunt the Gowk another mile."

It amuses me now to look back to the first number of that journal, at the likeness, for it was a true portrait, of the famous ox, *Columbus*! What, at the cattle show at Rochester, would have been thought of an animal of such a form! Amusing too, is the caution with which the editor felt his way. "The editor has taken the liberty to forward the first number of the 'American Farmer,' to some gentlemen whose names occurred to him at the moment, and who, he thought, would be likely to patronize a work of this kind. He begs, that if they approve of the plan of it, they will make it known, and by any convenient means, assist in extending its circulation."

"The editor will be gratified, if by devoting his leisure hours to a publication of this sort, he can be instrumental in preventing his native State,—Maryland—from being outstripped by all her neighbors, in the honourable contest for the promotion of agriculture, manufactures, internal improvement, and domestic economy."

But, sir, great as has been the progress of improvement in the science of vegetable physiology, and all others—bright as are the lights that shine upon our path, let us not in the vanity of self-conceit, suppose that these improvements have been achieved by any wonderful faculties or extraordinary energies of our own:—no age can claim super-excellence; each is indebted to the one preceding, as much as the succeeding one to it. Knowledge has a tendency to increase in a compound ratio. The great developments of one period, are the fruits of seed planted in the one preceding. Instead then of folding our arms and priding ourselves on our own achievements, let us endeavor to prove ourselves faithful stewards in the management of the talents committed to us. Where much is given, much will be expected. Let each in his sphere, however humble it may be, render to the great Father of all, acceptable homage, by endeavoring to augment the comforts and happiness of his fellow-creatures: such has

been, in a measure, the practice—such is the religion of your well-wisher and friend,

J. S. SKINNER.

Washington, October 1st, 1843.

Auditor's office, Post-office Department,  
September 9th, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR,—Having read your letter of this date, and the article signed "POMA," in the "American Farmer," copied from the "Farmer's Cabinet," I shall very briefly attempt to answer your inquiries.

The apples in the north part of Ohio,—in what is known by "the Western Reserve," and in the country bordering on the Ohio river, as far as Marietta and its vicinity, where I am best acquainted,—when proper care has been taken in selecting and cultivating them, are superior in size, fairness, and flavour. I have visited no part of the country, where they so generally abound. It is as uncommon to see a house without an orchard, as without a garden.

When trees are taken from nurseries not grafted or budded, and are left to contend with weeds and grass, they become scrubby; are covered with rough bark and moss, and bear small ill-flavoured fruit. Seedlings, when reared and pruned by a horticulturist, instructed and skilled by the veteran editor of the "Old American Farmer," are in very many instances, delicious.

Several years elapsed after my residence in the Western country, before I saw a defective or wormy apple. South of Lake Erie, and distant from it, from two to twelve miles, is a ridge composed of loam and sand. This, and the land between it and the Lake, is the best region for fruit I have seen, whether abundance or perfection is considered. Four years this fall, there was more fruit between Elyria, in Lorain county, and the Pennsylvania line, a distance of about 100 miles, than was, at the same time, in some of the old thirteen States—not the smallest.

The writer under the signature of "POMA," raises the question, whether the youthful appearance of the trees and the excellency of the apples in Ohio, may not be accounted for, "from their much more recent derivation from seedlings?"

He is correct in saying, that the early settlers, particularly those who went to the northern part of Ohio from the New England States, carried apple seeds of the most esteemed varieties, and there is no doubt, a variety of choice fruits might be selected in different sections of that country, from such seedlings, thus produced. The youthful appearance of the trees depends, first, on age and culture; secondly, on climate and soil. Trees of the same age, on the ridge mentioned, are generally more thrifty, smooth, and taller, than they are on the high lands south of it. Their roots strike deep into a good soil, from which nourishment is derived.

The French traders and the Indians had apples at Detroit, river Raisin, Peninsula of Sandusky bay, and other places. The trees were uncommonly thick, and some of the orchards appeared not to have been transplanted. Where the seeds were first obtained, is not within my knowledge. The fruit was generally fair and good, and most of it was a deep red.

Mr. Neesley settled early in Western Virginia, on the Ohio, nearly opposite to the mouth of Yellow creek, and propagated fruit extensively. When the land north-west of the Ohio was open for sale, he purchased a tract on the bank of the Ohio, above Yellow creek, where he sowed a large nursery, and engrafted and budded the choicest apples he could obtain. Many, if not all of his kinds, are mentioned in books on horticulture. General Elijah Wadsworth, emigrated from Litchfield, in Connecticut, to Canfield, in Trumbull county, Ohio, as early as 1806, and having cleared a field, he planted a large orchard from Mr. Neesley's nursery.

Last fall, I exhibited in this city, seven different kinds of this fruit from my own orchard, which were admired at a large table, for their beauty and taste.

Mr. Neesley's fruit was so celebrated, that Alfred Kelly—since distinguished for valuable services in the improvements of Ohio—early carried a large bundle of small trees on horseback, from the river to the lake, a distance, as he travelled, of about one hundred miles.

Almon Ruggles settled in Haron county, on the shore of Lake Erie, in 1806, and obtained the choicest of Mr. Neesley's collection, and several varieties from the Eastern States. His apples were larger some years since, than any apples of the same kind, whose weight has been ascertained and published.



Paul Fearing, at Marietta, Thomas Worthington, at Chillicothe, N. Longworth, at Cincinnati, Abraham Tappan, at Unionville, and others, early in the settlement of those sections of the country, turned their attention to the culture of apples of the choicest kinds.

Varieties thus obtained, and from other sources, have been extensively propagated; and although seedlings are often delicious, the best are those plucked from grafts and buds.

Mr. Knight's theory, "that all plants of one species, however propagated from the same stock, partake, in some degree, of the same life, &c." is worthy of serious consideration and experiment.

The result of my observations and comparisons, is, that the same kinds of apples west of the mountains, are larger, sounder, fairer, and better flavoured, than at the east: that young trees, in a virgin soil produce better fruit than old trees in a country long cultivated, and that the soil and climate in Ohio, are well adapted to the cultivation of apples. I am inclined to think, particular situations, are best for the full development of different kinds of this fruit. Chardon and Jefferson, are at least 600 feet above the Lake: and they produce the Rhode Island Greening in greater perfection than I have seen elsewhere.

POMA's plan of propagating fruit at the east from the west, by seedlings, should be put in practice. Several gentlemen, would search for, and send grafts if requested. Dr. Jared P. Kittland, near Cleveland, and N. Longworth, Esq. at Cincinnati, much skilled in Horticulture, would be most valuable correspondents, for extreme sections of the state; and their acquaintance in other parts, enables them to designate other gentlemen, who would cheerfully render any services to that object.

The north, east and south are indebted to the west for the mercer potatoe, and no doubt, they can be supplied from that quarter, with delicious, new varieties of the apple.

We will pay this class of our foreign debts as soon as demanded, without repudiation. The practice of planting trees in different parts of large fields, in this district, Virginia and Maryland, must be abandoned, to obtain sound and fair fruit. An orchard should be fenced by itself, and large cattle never be permitted to enter it. Sheep should be excluded in the winter and spring.

Swine improve an orchard, by turning up the ground, —by consuming the defective apples as they drop, before they are at maturity; thereby destroying the insects which brought them to the ground, preventing their annual increase, and finally exterminating them.

Messrs. Fields in the eastern part of New York, were celebrated, in that section of their state, and in Connecticut adjoining, for raising the Newtown Pippin, and other apples, in greater perfection, than other persons in their vicinity, and their "long noses" gave them both reputation and cash.

And now my dear Sir, that the rich and varied blessings, your long and useful labours merit in the various fields you have cultivated, so greatly promotive of the happiness of your fellow men, and the interests of your country, may be yours, until your sun shall finally set, will be the prayer of your devoted friend, "when over the mountains, and far away."

ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.

The Upper Marlboro' Gazette of Thursday says:

"The Prince George's County (Md.) Agricultural Society commenced its third annual meeting on Wednesday; and the display of stock, implements, &c. was sufficiently large to warrant the assurance that its members are determined it shall not be discontinued. The number of ladies and gentlemen in attendance was, we think, equal to any former occasion."

Just as our paper was going to press, we received a very interesting account of the Fair, which we exceedingly regret, came to hand too late for this week's "Farmer."

**COTTON.**—The cotton burthen of letters from the south is the injury to the cotton crops, and the consequent necessity of a rise in cotton. We only know of it from what we read in the papers, remembering, also, that early in the season, the planters predicted a partial failure of their cotton crop from injury to the young plants by an untimely frost.

## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

**THE AMERICAN FARMER.**—The proprietor of this work being anxious to extend the sphere of its usefulness, will feel indebted to each of its present subscribers, if he will interest himself in getting him one or more new subscribers. This request would not be preferred, but that the proprietor knows that it is easy of being complied with, and feels certain that every agriculturist will take pleasure in advancing the interests of a calling so essential to human happiness and comfort as that of husbandry, and that he believes it cannot be more substantially promoted, than by disseminating a periodical devoted to its practice and improvement. Nor would the proprietor ask this favor, if he were not assured by former experience, that, in the generous feeling of the agricultural community towards his work, it would be received and acted upon in a kindly spirit.

### WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

The dawn of the first day of this month, was ushered in by one of those nipping frosts which serve to remind the husbandman of the necessity of performing many duties which he had neglected, but ere the sun had reached its meridian height it moderated and its temperature became as soft and balmy as that of early autumn; the night although cloudy, was mild and tended to woo and win one to indulgence in those dispensations of hospitality which sanctify the rural home, and make it the abode of rational enjoyment. But let us turn from these reflections to those which claim attention

#### ON THE FARM.

**Gathering and husking Corn.**—Among the first objects which must command attention, is that of gathering and husking the corn crop; as it is sinful after having toiled through sunshine and rain to raise a crop, to suffer it to remain out beyond the proper time, exposed to injury from the weather and from the depredations of those who would rather live by their wits than by their labor. When the corn shall have been brought in, husked and safely put away in the cribs, let no one forget that.

**The Corn Stalks** is a resource of great value as food for the cattle, and that when cut and steamed, they will make, with the addition of a little meal or bran of any kind, a rich, nourishing, and milk yielding mess, for the milch cows.

**Corn Husks.**—Have these carefully stowed away under cover, as, like the corn stalks, they are full of nutriment.

**Roots of all kinds and Cabbages.**—These must be seen to, and taken up before they sustain injury from the frost.

**In-Calf Cows and Heifers.**—As the frosts have, doubtless, nipt your pastures, and neither they nor your woods furnish sufficient pickings to sustain these animals in full and vigorous condition, see that they receive additional care and are well fed; it being much easier to keep an animal through the winter before, than after it may have lost its flesh.

**Stock of all kinds.**—Let all the rest of your stock, of all kinds, be housed or yarded of a night; not forgetting to supply them with plenty of feed, and good bedding. Humanity prescribes the first part of this advice as a duty, and self interest will indicate to you, that the better you feed and litter your stock, the more manure will they yield for your next year's crops. Keep the young and the old in different yards, and see that each and all have good stables or sheds to protect them from the winter's snows and rains. And while upon this branch of our subject, let us call your attention to those great resources for making manure,

**Leaves and Mould.**—By the time the work we have marked out shall have been got through with, your woods

will be full of fallen leaves, when you should put every cart and team on your place to work to haul them in, together with the vegetable mould of your forest. Do not be content until you shall have covered your cattle yards, in a dish like form, at least two feet deep, and over this spread leaves, straw, or corn stalks. This, ere next spring opens, will all be converted into good manure, to increase your means of improving your land and add to your income: and the value of the manure thus to be made will be greatly enhanced, if, before covering the mould, you spread thereon a few bushels of plaster, say in the proportion of 1 bushel to every 20 double horse cart loads of the manure; this will not only prevent the escape of the ammonia from beneath, but will absorb and husband that which may fall thereon, in the liquids of the stock.

**Marsh Mud.**—Those who may have resources of this kind should haul it in, and spread it over their yards and pens, where the cattle or hogs may be confined, to receive the meliorating influence of the winter's frosts and that of the droppings of the stock.

**Feeding out Roots and other Vegetables.**—In feeding out these, be careful to use those kinds first that are most perishable, and to recollect, that their nutritive properties are greatly improved by cooking, for all stock except sheep.

**Sheep.**—Although we have included sheep under the general head of "Stock of all kinds," we purpose, here, to make a few brief remarks for the special benefit of sheep. When well cared for, there is no animal pays better than these, in carcass and fleece; therefore, it should be the business of every farmer, who may have a flock, to provide them with a suitable, covered fold, attached to a yard, where they can retire at all times from the inclemency of the weather. Their shed should be warm and comfortable, be well and frequently covered through the winter with straw, leaves or other litter, so as to secure clean and good bedding to them. In addition to this, they should be regularly fed with good hay, fodder and roots, and occasionally receive an allowance of meal of some kind —be regularly salted thrice a week, and watered daily.

**Salting Stock.**—Stock of all descriptions require to be salted at least thrice a week; and if, instead of giving them all salt, equal parts of salt, lime and ashes were mixed together, the mixture would prove cheaper and more health preserving. If a mixture of salt and tar, in equal proportions, were kept in a trough in the stock yard, to which they could resort, at will, it would be found to be conducive to their health.

**Chopt Feed.**—By feeding all your grain chopt to your horses and other stock, mixed with cut hay or straw, a saving of at least one-fourth, or one-third, would thereby be effected.

**Orchards.**—If your trees have moss on them, or their bark is rough, scrape them; but whether they are so or not, take a mixture of equal parts of soft soap and sulphur, and paint the bodies from the roots, as far upwards as you can reach. This will destroy the insect embryo, and preserve your trees from the girdling of mice or rats. And to destroy the worms or ova which may be in the ground, dig the earth from around the roots of the tree, for a few feet, and a few inches in depth, submit the earth thus dug up to the operation of fire, which when cool, should be mixed with a gallon of lime to each tree and replaced. If you doubt the efficacy of this treatment, try it on a few trees this fall, and we will bet you a peck of Lady's Blushes that you'll subject every fruit tree on your farm to the same operation next fall.

**Fences.**—Make a thorough examination of all your fences. Do this yourself. Have all necessary repairs made forthwith, as by so doing you'll save yourself much vexation and trouble hereafter.

**Gates and Bars.**—If you have any Bars on your place, substitute gates for them.

**Corn Cribs.**—Before you put away your corn in your



cribs, subject their floors, sides and ceiling to a thorough cleaning with strong lye, and then whitewash them both inside and out.

**Poultry Houses.**—If you wish your hens to lay through the winter, have their houses cleaned out thoroughly. Empty the nests of all filth, have them scraped inside and out, and then whitewashed. Place contiguous to your hen house, under roof, a peck or two of lime, a bushel of gravel, and a load of sand or ashes so that they can daily have access to these substances: give them chopt fresh meat once a week, and feed them regularly twice a day with grain and potatoes—always feeding them near the hen house, so as to use and attach them to it. Keep their nests at all times well supplied with clean hay, and a few chalk imitation eggs in each—if you have no chalk, clay will answer every purpose, provided you whiten the eggs by whitewashing them. See too, that your fowls get water regularly, if they may not have access to the surplus water of the spring house. If you follow this advice, you'll find that your hens will lay nearly as many eggs in winter as they do in summer.

**Corn Cobs.**—Have these crushed and steamed for your milch cows, they contain fully two fifths as much nourishment as grain, when thus treated.

**Breeding animals of all kinds.**—These must now receive additional care and an increase of feed.

**Store Hogs.**—Give these plenty of materials to convert into manure, and don't omit paying them for their labor; this you can do by feeding them well.

**Apples.**—If you have not done so, pick all your apples carefully off of the trees, by hand; place them in your barn, and after a few days, rehandle and wipe them, and put them away for winter keeping.

**Setting out Orchards, Fruit and Ornamental trees.**—Now is the time to do this work; so delay it no longer; but be sure when you are buying your trees, to get them of a man in whom you can rely.

**Tools and Implements.**—Have the whole of these collected under your own eye; examine them well, have all that need it repaired, and keep them under cover. Before putting them away, it would be well to give them a painting with some cheap paint—irons and all.

**Fall Grain.**—If you have not got all your fall grain in, delay it until just before the frost sets in hard; then sow, in order that the seed may not germinate before spring. In sowing thus late, the grain must not be brined or soaked, and it must be ploughed in from 3 to 4 inches deep. But probably it would be best not to sow so late as now, as you might, possibly, only be providing food for the Rust.

**Thrashing Grain.**—Go ahead with this work, so that you may avail yourself of the rise of the market.

**Draining and Ditching** should be prosecuted with all possible despatch until the frost locks up the earth.

**Cider Making** cannot be done at a more auspicious season.

**Apple Butter.**—As you may be pushing forward with your cider making, recollect that you should seize that occasion to make apple butter.

**Fire Wood.**—Cut and haul your fire wood into your yard, convenient to your dwelling. When there, have it snugly piled up, and see that there is a full supply of it ready chopt up for family use at all times. The head of a family must attend to this: it is his duty to see it done.

**The Carts, Gearing, &c.**—Examine every thing of the kind with your own eyes, not with your man's or overseer's. Whatever repairs may be necessary, have done, and see that all your carts, wagons, sleds, carriages, &c. are kept under cover.

**The Sleigh.**—Go to your Shed, or wherever else you may keep it, and submit your sleigh to a thorough overhauling. If it wants repairs; have them done—if it requires painting, have it painted—recollect that your wife and daughters delight in sleigh riding; that it is the busi-

ness and duty of every husband and father to gratify them—and that ladies do not like to ride in a shabby affair. Perhaps you may say, "it's too soon to think of sleighing"—true it is; but not too soon to get the sleigh ready; for if you omit doing it now, ten chances to one, you'll never think of it again until snow comes, when it will be too late.

**Fall Ploughing.**—All stiff clayey, tenacious grounds, intended for spring culture would be the better of fall and winter ploughing, but they must not be ploughed in a wet condition, for if they are, they will become clods of mortar.

The Farm, perhaps, has occupied enough of our time for the present, so let us take a few minutes stroll

#### IN THE GARDEN,

Where we may find something to attend to that has escaped the vigilant eye of the one whose province it is to superintend it. And first of all, a word or two about these

**Beets, Parsnips, Carrots and Potatoes.**—They must all be taken up and put away either in the cellar, or covered securely out of doors, beyond the reach of frost. If in the cellar, they should either be covered with sand or straw, a few inches. If in the open air, some ten inches with earth, and the heaps should be laid dry, by drains, and the tops of which should be so shaped as to carry off the water.

**Cabbages.**—Be sure to have your cabbages taken up and put away before their outer leaves are frost stricken.

**Asparagus beds** which may not have been previously cleaned off, should now be attended to.

**Strawberry beds** may still be planted out, provided no delay take place. In putting out plants thus late, the bed must be highly manured, and the intervals between the rows must be covered by straw a few inches deep, which should be pegged down with wooden pegs to prevent being blown off.

**Raspberries, Gooseberries and Currants** as well as **Shrubs** of all kinds and **Garden Herbs** may now be set out.

**Bulbous flowering Roots** should be set out.

**Dahlia Roots** should be taken up, and buried in the cellar in dry sand.

**Rose Bushes, Lilacs, Snow Balls, &c.** should all be planted out without delay.

**Fruit Trees.**—Choice fruit trees may now be transplanted.

**Weeds.**—Take up and burn every thing of this description.

In closing our month's conversation, let us advise you not to rely upon our hints as the rules of your conduct, but go yourself, examine every nook and cranny of your farm, its out-houses, fields, fences, implements of husbandry, carts, wagons, carriages, stock; not forgetting the garden, exercise your own judgment, call all your energy of character to your aid, and do promptly and well, whatever may be necessary to be done. Repeat this supervision weekly, and have every order carried promptly into effect.

**SCARCITY OF SWINE AND THEIR PRICES.**—The editor of the American Agriculturist published at New York, understands from Drovers who have been out to the West for the purpose of making their annual purchases, that swine have become comparatively scarce and high priced. Pork was so low last year that an unusual number of farmers stopped breeding pigs, and others continued the business to a very limited extent.

Whole hogs, says the editor, fresh killed, are now selling readily in the New York market, at from 6 to 6½ cts.

per pound, and pork in barrels is worth from 70 to 80 per cents more than it was last year at this time.

We have deemed it our duty to note these facts, in order that those of our agricultural readers who may have hogs for sale, may come into the market with their eyes open, and be enabled to take advantage of the rise of price—a rise growing out of scarcity, and, therefore, the more operative and lasting.

**FAMILIAR LETTERS ON CHEMISTRY.**—Mr. N. Hickman, Baltimore street, has placed on our table, a duodecimo of 180 pages, entitled "Familiar Letters on Chemistry, and its relation to commerce, physiology and agriculture, by Justus Liebig—edited by John Gardner, M. D. As the title imports, it embraces a wide field of chemical knowledge, and is deeply interesting to all inquiring minds, but especially to those of the agricultural community. The fame of Liebig has been rendered so familiar to the American ear by his great work on Agricultural Chemistry, that we need not say aught in favor of the present, and will only remark, that he has treated the subject in so familiar a way as to make it easy to the acquisition of the novice reader—and what is still more acceptable, the price is extremely low, being only 12½ cents.

**QUEEN OF THE ISLES.**—A new paper with the above title has been commenced in New York. It is published at \$3 a year, at the Albion office, and will be devoted to general politics, parliamentary matters, agriculture, trade and commercial intelligence, law proceedings in the English courts, sporting intelligence, literary notices &c. The number before us is well filled with matter of interest to all who desire to keep the run of European intelligence, and we doubt not, that, to all such, it will prove a highly interesting and instructive journal. We are the more sanguine of this, as it is published by the proprietors and editors of the Albion, a paper which stands second to none in the country.

**The Farmers' Encyclopædia.**—This popular work is now completed, and may be had of Col. Hickman, 89 Baltimore Street, who will receive all orders for binding up the several numbers into volumes. His prices vary according to the style of binding.

**SNOW.**—We had a dish of snow on Saturday last, being the first of the season in this quarter.

**First Ice of the Season.**—The first ice we have seen the present fall was on Wednesday the 1st instant.

#### LARGE YIELD OF CORN.

Below we give accounts of two very large yields of corn grown in Maryland the present season; the first in Carroll county, near Westminster, and the second in Kent county. The one was raised by Mr. Augustus Shriver, the same gentleman who, last year, by his success in this crop, created no little sensation—and the second, by the accomplished editor of the *Kent News*. Both of these gentlemen are very young farmers, but have shown by their zeal—by their becoming spirit of emulation—that they are not disposed to be content with the products which have satisfied the ambition of those who have gone before them in the generous race of competition, and that they are determined that, if their contemporaries excel them, they will have to tax their powers to the utmost limits of their capability.

Such instances of laudable emulation are worthy of all praise, and we trust that the examples they have shown, of what an acre of ground may be made to yield by plentiful manuring & skilful culture, will produce a spirit of rivalry in good old Maryland, that shall go on to increase her production of corn until the present aggregate number of



bushels shall have been quadrupled, without adding one acre to her cultivated lands. Her climate is congenial, her soil is good, and her husbandmen intelligent, and why should the latter not seize hold of, and press onward with, the spirit of improvement?

*Farm Content, near Westminster, Carroll Co.*

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

DEAR SIR,—If you think the following report of a crop of corn, which I raised this season, worthy a place in your valuable journal, it is at your disposal. And it is not with the view of boasting, which induces me to communicate it for publication; but simply to let the public know that Pipe Creek land when put to the test, will produce as much as any land in the State. The fact is, the quality of our land is not properly estimated, (except by the Assessors) and I am sorry to say, that the system of farming pursued here is by no means calculated to develop the resources of the land, with some few honorable exceptions. Now to my crop of corn.

According to an accurate survey made by J. I. Baumgartner, Esq. of Westminster, the field was found to contain ten acres and seven eighths, of cultivated ground, which produced 216 bbls. of corn, being an average of a little upwards of 98 bushels of shelled corn per acre. The corn was carefully measured by three men in my employ, whose certificate as to the quantity, I have in my possession.

The field which produced this crop is a light limestone soil, particularly adapted to corn. I ploughed it last fall nine inches deep, turning the sod well under. One hundred and fifteen five-horse wagon loads of good barnyard manure applied broadcast, and lightly stirred in, just deep enough to prevent absorption. The after culture was precisely the same as given in my method of farming, and published in your valuable journal last fall. The yield on the above mentioned field has not exceeded my expectations; I have always firmly believed, that by proper cultivation, from sixteen to twenty barrels of corn an acre can be grown on almost any land susceptible of improvement. It requires a little labour and attention to be sure, but what is that in comparison to the product. When a farmer can produce as much on ten acres of land highly improved, as on twenty by farming the old way, why not do it!—the labour will be the same, and instead of his land deteriorating, it will improve in his hands.

Yours, truly,  
OCT. 30th, 1843. AUGUSTUS SHRIVER.

*From the Kent News.*

#### YIELD OF CORN.

We planted in corn last spring a two acre lot, from which clover had been cut, the preceding year. The ground was not ploughed until planting season, and when the clover was growing finely. It was then treated to a broadcast of common manure. The corn was of a twin species, a beautiful white, and the seed had been selected from a two acre lot of corn, from the stalk, in the year 1842.

It was intended to be planted in rows, 5 feet distant, and the hills 2 feet—but in walking over the ground, we discovered that a number of the hills were 2½ feet apart. We finished securing the crop on yesterday, and upon measuring it twice, (to be accurate) found we had 28½ barrels. —This was 14½ barrels to the acre. The grain being fine, we had a ¾ barrel shelled, which measured 2 bushels, 3 pecks, and ½ peck—multiplying the 28½ barrels by this product, and the result is 80 bushels to the acre. There was not two full acres in cultivation—the end turnings were 53 yards by 3 yards—making 318 yards—add to this the vacancies at the sides of the lot, about 200 yards—making 518 yards, which is more than 1-10 of an acre—4900 yards being generally considered an acre. We believe that in contending for premiums, it is the practice to survey a portion of a lot or field, so as to avoid all loss by turnings. In calculating the product of our lot according to this method, and deducting 1-10 of an acre—leaving 1 acre and 9-10 in tillage, the result will be 84 bushels and 4-19 of a bushel to the acre.

The editor of the "Centreville Times," can excel us, we acknowledge, in raising "Strawberries," but we wonder if he can beat us in raising corn. If we live to be as old a farmer as our friend Miller of the Upper District, and continue to improve in the ratio of the past, we shall expect to rival the large crop he once produced.

*For the American Farmer.*

#### WAS THERE NOT A MISTAKE?—THE DRAG-LOG RECOMMENDED.

I have some reason, Mr. Editor, to suppose that there was an important error in the statement which was published in the American Farmer of the yield of wheat from a certain number of acres on the farm of Judge CARMICHAEL, near Queen's Town, Q. A. County, Maryland. If you will turn back to that statement, which I have not at hand, I think you will find it representing the yield to have been something upwards of fifty bushels to the acre on some ten or twelve acres; whereas, I have heard it since said that the yield was something above thirty bushels—Judge C. is among the last men alive who would be suspected of exaggeration, much less misrepresentation, and none will feel more obliged than he, by an opportunity of correcting any error which by any accident or oversight may have been made in relation to his management and its results. There are few to whom the Agricultural community is so much indebted for variety of interesting experiments, or for the clearness and exactness of his statements of practice and results, whenever he has been kind enough to give them to the public. My impression is that he is the inventor of the "DRAG-LOG," used as a pulveriser—at all events, he has attracted to it, as an implement of surpassing utility, the notice of the public, in a way to command attention; and for that alone, in my humble estimation, has entitled himself to a niche in any temple which may be dedicated to the honor of agricultural benefactors.

The "drag-log" is at once the most simple and the most efficient contrivance that ever was invented, for reducing clods, and putting rough land in the shortest time in a state of the most complete pulverization, a thing which the celebrated Jethro Tull contended was the great secret of heavy crops, and of itself sufficient to impart fertility. The roller is very useful to break small clods, and I doubt not, might be used with great advantage in Spring to pass over our grain crops, and as it were, reset the dirt about the roots of the grain which had been thrown up by the frost—it would be in fact, probably, a good working for small grain, but it cannot bear a comparison with the drag-log, for breaking down and pulverizing the clods of ploughed ground, which you wish to get in the finest tilth in the shortest time for grain or grass seed. The operation of the roller is, in many cases, rather to press down perpendicularly and bury the clod; while the drag-log strikes it horizontally, and grinds it to powder as it proceeds in its course.

That this implement is not more generally known and used, is not the fault of Judge Carmichael, but rather of that great foe to all improvement—the spirit of procrastination—which, worse than the third day ague and fever, enervates so many agriculturists—those of them who belong to a very numerous family called the "going to do" family. Demonstrate to such men what you may—show them a new implement never so economical and efficient—demonstrate how easy it is to plant a vine and to have plenty of grapes—to make a common hot bed and have abundance of early plants—and you will hear them say—"Well, that is really a very good thing—it's a very 'cheap thing—a practicable thing, a thing easily made, or easily done—I really think next year I'll get me one." Does his wife lose all her poultry for want of a good poultry house that would cost \$5—is it all eaten up by hogs for want of a good gate—are the eggs sucked by a worthless dog—"Well now, really, my dear," you'll hear him say, "I'll have a poultry house made against next year—a new gate, with a good fastening, shall keep out the hogs—the dog that sucked the turkeys' eggs shall be killed,"—but weeks, and months, and years roll round, and none of these are, but are always going to be done! Such are the members of that most prolific family of "GOING TO DO." Their time is always to-morrow—their practice is procrastination—their spirit is the spirit of inactivity.—They are ever going to do—and they are ever going to—ruin!

27th October, 1843. I. S. S.

**Worms in the Peach Tree.**—A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette maintains that the malady of the Peach tree is caused by worms; and says that unfailingly by pouring water almost boiling around their roots in the Autumn when the eggs are deposited, and in the Spring, when any that escaped the first boiling, will be hatched—the health, vigor and fecundity of the tree are preserved.

*To the Editor of the American Farmer.*

Dear Sir,—The inclosed note was intended for presentation to the president of the Agricultural Society of Baltimore County, with the within-named specimens of crops, but the proper opportunity was lost. It is now offered for your acceptance, should you deem it worthy. Pray head it accordingly, and oblige, dear sir,  
Most truly yours, J. PEDDER.

#### THE PROPER CULTIVATION OF THE EARTH.

"The productions of the earth will always be in proportion to the cultivation bestowed upon it."

It has been recommended, "to double your crops and not your acres," and it is with this view that I take the liberty to present to your honorable society, specimens of crops that have been grown the present year, on land that once bore the name, and deserved it too, of "the barren sands of Jersey." They were cultivated by Mr. Benjamin W. Cooper, of Camden, who writes as follows:—

"I have great pleasure in presenting you with samples of my crops the present year, for the inspection of those who may doubt the practicability of raising three crops on the same land in one season; that it is done to profit, will afterwards, it is presumed, be readily admitted, although the exact amount cannot be ascertained, no account of labor having been kept.

About the 15th of February, a clover ley was broken up by one of Prouty & Mears' ploughs, which completely turned down every vestige of sod; and upon the land so pulverized, rows five feet apart were marked out by the plough, and rotten dung being scattered in them, the peas were then planted. When the crop is four inches in height, they are worked by the cultivator, and the operation is again repeated in about two weeks. At the time of blossoming, a row of earth is turned to the crop, and the intervals are again worked with the cultivator, the hand hoe being seldom required in the cultivation of this crop. About the 10th of May, a furrow is drawn in the middle of each interval, and corn is planted, four grains in each hill, five feet apart; and this crop is worked in the usual way.

If the peas are picked green for the market, they are off the land by the first days of June; but if permitted to ripen, they remain until the 10th or 15th of the same month, when the land is wholly given to the corn, at the last harrowing of which, say about the 21st day of July, flat turnips are sown broadcast amongst it, without harrowing, at the rate of about one pound of seed per acre. My corn is now ripe, and will yield, at the lowest rate, from 50 to 60 bushels per acre, perhaps more; while my turnip crop may safely be set down at, say 100 bushels per acre. This crop is generally drawn and housed for the market, but if any are left on the field, I have only to turn in my cattle, sheep and hogs, and they have abundance of food until the snow covers the ground. If it be desirable to seed the corn-ground with wheat, I remove the crop by means of the corn-carrying machine, (which by the bye is an invaluable implement, and has been in constant use in the Cooper family for many years,) turn down the turnip crop by one of Prouty's No. 5½, and I thus obtain an effectual manuring, at the price of 50 cents per acre, the price of the turnip seed, all carried abroad and spread to my hand; and I have reason to believe that a crop of turnips when buried leaf and root, will be found superior to almost any other that can be obtained for the purpose of ploughing in, as a green crop manuring.

I have placed the yield of the various crops as low as I could, my wish being to recommend the practice, not to surprise by magnificent results; neither is the cultivation troublesome, expensive or laborious, the thorough cleaning of the pea-crop lessening, in a remarkable manner, the labor of the after working of the corn; while the turnip crop requires none whatever. It will give me sincere pleasure to find that our friends in Maryland, who are so highly favored in their soil and climate, have benefited by the hints here thrown out, which, they may depend, are the results of real, practical experience, without a wish to exaggerate, or even to make the most of it in a fair and honorable way."

(Signed) B. W. COOPER.

Having witnessed the cultivation of the above crops, and the harvesting of them, I am prepared to bear testimony to the fact, that my friend has indeed placed their yield "as low as he could;" the turnips especially, in my estimation, being nearer 200 than 100 bushels per acre; while the specimen of corn would seem to speak for itself.

With respectful consideration,  
Philada. 14th Oct. 1843. JAMES PEDDER.



**GREAT YIELD OF WHEAT.**—The following note from Mr. Dickinson of Onondaga Hollow, will show the course adopted by him in producing his crop of 52½ bushels of wheat per acre, the present season. There can be little doubt that much more labor is expended in producing the wheat crop generally, than would be necessary if the grounds were properly prepared once for all, made clean, and kept clean, so as not to require following as cleaning process. We have as yet heard of no yield this year that has exceeded this.

W. GAYLORD, Esq.—I send you a hasty account of the preparatory treatment, nature of the soil, &c., in the case of the wheat crop to which allusion has been made. Two years since, this month, I purchased the farm on which I reside, and commenced working it the next spring. There had been no clover seed used on the place by the occupant before me, except on the lot where the wheat was grown by me. That field had a crop of oats taken off, and was then seeded to clover. In the spring when I came on the farm, the clover was small and thin, and I sowed on it, 1½ bushels of plaster per acre. The second week in July, I mowed off the clover for hay. The last of August, I plowed in a large growth of clover, and harrowed it thoroughly. On the 6th and 7th of September, I sowed on one bushel and three pecks of Canada flint wheat to the acre, and harrowed it in. The soil is a friable black slate or loam. The wheat in the whole field was remarkably equal, and the crop per acre as stated.

Yours truly,

O. DICKINSON.

Onondaga, Sept. 11, 1843.

Albany Cult.

We have always thought that the product of wheat, per acre, was susceptible of being brought up to from 40 to 50 bushels, and the occasional yields which we hear of above that standard serves but to confirm us in our opinion; and we are sure that by proper care in the pulverization and preparation of the soil, and a liberal sowing of seed, that that amount of product can be attained.—Ed. AM. FARMER.

**CONVENTION OF BREEDERS.**—The Convention of Breeders heretofore called, met at New-York on the evening of the 17th ult., and was organized by the appointment of Dr. J. A. POOLE of New-Jersey, chairman, and Mr. PARSONS of New-York, secretary. After the reading of the circular calling the Convention, an interesting discussion took place, in which Messrs. WATSON, ALLEN, BEMENT, and others participated, on the various subjects alluded to in the circular. After the appointment of committees to report on the points of excellence in the several breeds of Durhams, Herefords, Ayrshires, Devons, and native stock, the convention adjourned to meet the following evening at the same place.

On Wednesday evening, a report on the Ayrshire was read by GEO. RANDALL, Esq. of New Bedford, and one on the Herefords by G. J. PUMPELLY, Esq. of Oswego. The committee on Devons and native stock made no report, and that on Short Horns, consisting of Messrs. PRENTICE, BEMENT and ALLEN, stated that from the little time they had been able to devote to the subject, they had found themselves unable to prepare such a report as they would be willing to submit to the convention, and asked farther time to make their report. Though the reports made were not taken up, discussed and disposed of, they elicited a good deal of remark on the general subject of breeding, from most of the members of the convention, among whom were Messrs. Prentice, Sherwood, Vail, Bement, and Pumpelly, of this state; Messrs. Watson, Whitney, and Townsend, of Conn.; Mr. Randall of Mass.; and others whose names we do not recollect. A resolution was passed, requesting the committee on Short Horns, to which was added Dr. Poole and Mr. Watson, to report to the annual meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, to be held in this city on the 3d Tuesday of January next, after which the convention adjourned.—Alb. Cult.

## PREPARATION OF SEED CORN.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—I observe in the August No. of the Cultivator, a communication over the signature of "H. W. S. C." in which he states that he had been unfortunate in losing the first planting of his corn, and imputes the failure to the tar used to protect it from birds, &c. Now, Messrs. Editors, I have been in the practice of preparing my seed corn in the same manner he describes, and never had any fail of vegetating until the present year.

On the 19th of May last, I soaked my corn in warm water for twelve hours, with the intention of planting it the next day, but owing to unforeseen occurrences I did not plant it until the 22d. The usual quantity of tar was put into water sufficiently hot to dissolve the same, or soften the tar, when the corn was put in and stirred until well covered with tar. It was then rolled with slacked lime and immediately planted.

After waiting sufficient time, I examined and found it had mostly all rotted; many of the kernels were pierced with from two to three wire worms, and only here and there one sprouted. As I was satisfied it would prove a failure, I caused the ground to be thoroughly harrowed and marked out again. Having used all my seed corn, I obtained a variety of eight rowed white corn, which had been cultivated on the Helderberg. It is said to be early and of quick growth, and having been grown at an elevation of some hundred feet above my farm, rendered it an object for an experiment.

I soaked it in warm water for twenty-four hours, then dissolved a sufficient quantity of tar in hot water, put in the corn, stirring it until well coated with tar; drained off the water, rolled it in lime and planted again on the first day of June. On the eighth day it made its appearance, and I think I have never seen corn come up better, which convinces me that it was not the tar that caused a failure of the first planting, but was in consequence of the state of the soil, being deficient of heat and moisture. About the time the plants made their appearance, we had warm lowery weather and seasonable showers, which gave a start to vegetation, and I have no recollection of ever noticing so rapid a growth. In sixty days from the time it was planted, it was in flower and the ears set. It is now as forward as corn generally is at this season of the year, when planted at the usual time, from the 15th to the 20th of May, and should the weather be favorable in September, I anticipate a bountiful crop.

C. N. BEMENT.

[Alb. Cult.]

Three Hills Farm, Aug. 1843.

A very large Potato.—The editor of the Augusta (Geo.)

Chronicle acknowledges the receipt from Mr. H. Jeffers, of Hamburg, a most extraordinary potato of the Spanish genus, measuring five feet three inches in length.

**Curious Fact.**—Does not the following, which we find in the Columbia (S. C.) Advocate, strongly support the doctrine of Liebig, that in the absence of other means of nutrition, the nutritive organs act upon, and appropriate the stores already existing in the body; in other words, would the pig have lived so long had he been lean at the time of disappearance?—"Some two months ago, Mr. James Kyles of this place, missed a favorite pig, which, as it was very fat, he supposed he had been used by some lover of fat pigs, and gave it up for lost, until last Tuesday, when he commenced the repair of his house, and on raising the floor, which was decaying from dry rot, he found his pig still breathing, after at least 58 days of entire abstinence from food or drink. The pig is still living, and able to take a little meal and water. A number of the most respectable persons can attest the above fact."—Alb. Cult.

[The bear supports itself upon the same principle.—

Ed. Amer. Farmer.]

**RECIPE FOR CURING HAMS.**—We have been handed the following receipt for curing hams by one of the most eminent practitioners in this city; the sale of it is at least new to us, and we therefore publish it, although it may not be a new ingredient in the receipt to others. In Cincinnati, where large quantities of hams are annually cured, pepper, allspice, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, and other little ingredients are usually added; but to the receipt.

Cover the bottom of the cask with coarse salt, lay on the hams with the smooth or skin side down, sprinkle over fine salt, then another layer of hams, and so continue until the cask is full. This ought to be of the larger kind. A cask holding 64 gallons is small enough, and it would be better if it held 120 gallons. Make a brine in the following proportions: 6 gallons water, 9 lbs. salt, 4 lbs. brown sugar, 3 oz. saltpetre, 1 oz. saleratus. Scald and scum, and when cold pour the brine into the cask until the hams are completely covered. The hams should remain in this pickle at least three months, and a little longer time would do them no harm.

## BALTIMORE MARKET, Nov. 7, 1843.

<b>PROVISIONS</b>		<b>Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13a</b>		<b>Cattle</b> —Up-	
Beef, Balt. mess, 9a10		Do. do. 2, 9a12		wards of 1400	
Do. do. No. 1, 6a8		Do. do. 3, 6a7		head of Beef	
Do. prime, 5a6		Do. Western 2, 7		Cattle were of-	
Pork, mess, 10a		Do. do. 3, a6		fered for sale	
Do. No. 1, a10		Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 7a7		at the Scales	
Do. prime, 9a		Do. do. 2, none		to-day, about	
Do. cargo, a		Do. Western, 1, 6a7		1000 head of	
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb. a		Do. do. 2, 5		which the city	
Do. middlings, " a		Do. do. bbls 1, 6a6		butchers and	
Do. shoulders, " a		Cheese, casks, 6a7		packers pur-	
Do. asst'd, West. 4a4		Do. boxes, 6a7		chased, & the	
Do. hams, 5a6		Do. extra, 10a20		balance laid o-	
Do. middlings, 4a4				ver. The pri-	
Do. shoulders, 3a3				ces paid rang-	
<b>COTTON</b>				ed from \$1.50	
Virginia, 6 a 7		Tennessee, lb. 7		to \$2.25 per	
Upland, 7 a 8		Alabama, 7a8		100 lbs. on the	
Louisiana, 7 a 9		Florida, 7a7		hoof, which is	
North Carolina, 7 a		Mississippi		equal to \$3 a	
<b>LUMBER</b>				\$4.25 net. The	
Georgia Flooring 12a15		Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10		principal sales	
S. Carolina do 9a11		Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10		were however	
White Pine, pann' 12a27		Shingles, W.P. 2a9		at intermedi-	
Common, 20a22		Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00		ate rates.	
Select Cullings, 14a16		Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75		Grain.—No	
Common do 8a10		Laths, split, 50a 1.00		change made	
<b>MOLASSES</b>				in wheats. The	
Havana, 1st qu. gl 24a		New Orleans 26a		supplies small,	
Porto Rico, 26		Guadaloupe & Mart 26a28		and the sales	
English Island, 28a		Sugar House, 28a		of good to pri-	
<b>TOBACCO</b>				Ma. and Va.	
Common 2a 3		Yellow, 8 a10		reds continue	
Brown and red, 4 a 5		Fine yellow, 12a14		to be made at	
Ground leaf, 6 a 7		Virginia, 4 a 9		93a95 cts. Fam-	
Fine red, 6a 8		Rappahannock, 3 a		ily flour wh.	
Wrappery, suits'ble		Kentucky, 13 a11		wheats, 100 to	
for segars, 8a13		St. Domingo, 15 a38		106 cts. A sale	
Yellow and red, 7a10		Cuba, 15 a38		of 1700 bush.	
<b>PLASTER PARIS</b>				good Pa. afloat	
Cargo, pr ton cash 3.00a		Ground, per bbl. 1.12a		was made to-	
<b>SUGARS</b>				day at 94 cts.;	
Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50		St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00		and a sale of a	
Do. brown, a7.50		Brazil, white, 7.75a8.25		parcel of fair	
Porto Rico, 6.15a6.80		Do. brown, 7.75a8.25		quality, from	
New Orleans, 6.75a7.25		Lump, lb. e.		store, at 92c.	
<b>FLOUR</b> —We quote				Sales of old	
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. \$4.25				Ma. corn at 40	
Do. City Mills, 4.25a				a 1c for white	
Do. Susquehanna, 4.31a				and 48 for yel-	
Rye, first 3a				low. New wh.	
Corn Meal, kiln'd, per bbl. a 2.75				35a37, yellow	
Do. per hhd. \$12a				35a38. A parcel	
<b>GRAIN</b>				of old Pen.	
Wheat, white, p'bu. 104		Peas, black eye, 50a56		yellow sold at	
" best Pa. red a		Clover seed, store 55a52.50		50c.	
" ord. to pri. Md. 80a95		Timothy do 2.25a2.50		Tobacco.—Ver-	
Corn, white, old 44a46		Flaxseed, rough st. p. 1.25		ry little dem'd	
" yellow Md. 51a		Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25		for Md. in con-	
Rye, Pa. 54a		Ship Stuff, bus. 14a		sequence of a	
Oats, Md. 21a23		Brown Stuff, 9a10		small stock &	
Beans, 112a		Shorts, bushel, 6 a		its infer. qual.	
<b>WOOL</b>				The small re-	
WASHED.		UNWASHED.		ceipts of mid-	
Saxony.		Saxony and Merino		and good des-	
Full Merino,		Common, to ½ blood,		criptions sell	
3-4 blood do.		Pulled,		readily at for-	
1-2 do do				mer quotation.	
1-4 and common,				30 or 30 hds	
Tub washed,				new crop Md.	
<b>CANDLES</b>				ground leaf at	
Mould, common, 9a10		Sperm, 30a31		\$4a.5. 200 hds	
Do. choice brands, 10a		Wax, 60a65		Ohio sold at	
" Dipped, 8a 9				former quota-	
<b>RAISINS</b> —Malaga bunch, box, 2a				tions, leaving	
<b>FEATHERS</b> —perib. 26a30				the stock ex-	
<b>COFFEE</b>				tremely small.	
Havana, 7 a 8		Java, lb. 10 a12		Inspections -	
P. Rico & Laguay, 7a 8		Rio, 6a 8		68 hds Md.	
St. Domingo, 6 a 6		Triage, 3a 4		86 Ohio, 106	
<b>SOAP</b>				Mo. 20Va. and	
Baltimore white, 12a14		North'n, br'n & yel. 3a4		8 Ky. to 588.	
brown & yell'w 4a5					

## TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, **GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME**, and **LEACHED ASHES**, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

fe 23

WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

## POUDRETTE AS A MANURE FOR FALL, OR WINTER CROPS.

The value of Poudrette as a manure for Corn, and other Spring crops is now well understood—but some yet doubt as to its efficacy or value, on crops which are exposed to the rains, snows and frosts of winter. Those who have used it on Wheat and Rye consider it equally as valuable for winter, as for spring crops—and it is very desirable to have the question thoroughly tested at the earliest period—and therefore the manufacturer offers to furnish seven barrels, delivered on board ship, for ten dollars, until 1st October next.

New York, July 20, 1843. au 2 7

D. K. MINOR.



**S. & T. HUNT'S**

BALTIMORE

**Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactory,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 127 Baltimore street, between Calvert &amp; Light sts.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MUSEUM.

Where Travellers and Merchants can obtain for their own use, or to sell again, the most improved Iron Frame and Iron Bound

**TRAVELLING TRUNKS.**

made in all their various styles for convenience, durability, &amp;c.

ALSO—MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

**HAND TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, SADDLE BAGS, VALISES, LADIES' BONNET BOXES, &c.**

made in a superior manner. Constantly on hand, a general assortment of

**Patent Improved SPRING and other SADDLES.**In all their variety. Also, **CARRIAGE, BUGGY, WAGON & CART HARNESS**, of every description.

Any article in their line of business made to order to suit the taste of the purchaser, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

**SUPERIOR DURHAM STOCK.**

The subscriber is authorized to sell the following thorough bred and very superior animals, the pick of the celebrated herd of S. Canby, esq. of Wilmington, Del. viz.

**BEAUTY, MABEL and LOUISA**, cows, the latter will calve in about a month—the two last could not have been purchased at the price now asked for them when 1 month old, and they are considered by Mr. Canby the best he ever bred. Price \$100 each.Likewise, two young **BULLS, PRINCE and OSCAR**, from 1 to 2 years old, also 100 dollars each; and 3 or 4 younger animals, low in proportion. Mr. Canby paid 200 dollars for Beauty when a heifer. Mr. Canby's present arrangements being such as to make it requisite for him to part with his blooded stock, the above, which are the choicest thereof, are put at nearly half the price they have been hitherto held at, and presents an opportunity seldom obtained to secure thorough pedigreed and very superior stock, at comparatively very low prices. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing (post paid) Mr. S. Canby, Wilmington, Del. or the subscriber.Also, a **DEVON BULL**, 2 years old last spring, bred by one of the best breeders in Maryland, who, having used him the last season, and having another that will be fit to take his place the next, and having no further use for him, will sell him at the low rate of 40 dollars, rather than keep him over winter—apply to

S. SANDS, Farmer Office.

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**PEACH TREES.**THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed by Mr. John Wright, of Wilmington, Del., agent for the sale of his celebrated **PEACH TREES**, and requests orders for the following varieties, viz: Red Cheek Malacatoon; Early Rare Ripe; Troth's Early Red; Early York; Lemon Cling Late Heath; Oldmixon; Morris' White; Ward's late Free; large late Free Ripe; late Delaware Free; Yellow Free; Yellow Rare Ripe; Red Rare Ripe; Reybold's large Red; Malden's White Free; Reese's Favorite; Rodmans' Cling; Ridgway's Yellow Free Health; W. Wright's Clings; Morris' Red; Algiers winter; also, Apricot grafted on Peach Stocks. Orders received and promptly attended to by

JOHN ALLEN, City Block.

N. B. All Fruit will be warranted to be of the kind ordered. nov 1 3t

**GREEN GAGE PLUM.**The subscriber has in his assortment of superior Fruits, a very fine tree of above description, originated by himself. If from the seed, pronounced by a competent judge superior to any thing he has seen in England. He can furnish them at \$1 per tree, of good size, smaller ones, 50 cents. Also, a few of the **PEACH APRICOT**, the best of the apricot family, price 50 cents per tree—and his famous **GENESSEE RASPBERRY**, at \$10 per 100 plants. oc 18 3t

JOSEPH HUISLER.

**CLAIRMONT NURSERY, NEAR BALTIMORE.**

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that the time for transplanting trees has nearly arrived, and it would afford them pleasure to show their extensive, thrifty and well grown stock of Fruit and other TREES and PLANTS. The Ornamental

Trees are larger and neater than usual, especially the **BALSAM or SILVER FIR**, and other **EVERGREENS**, as also the **PLUM, CHERRY and APRICOT TREES**. OF **BULBOUS ROOTS**, and **STRAWBERRY PLANTS**, they have nearly all the best new sorts. **ASPARAGUS Plants**, and **RHUBARB and PIE PLANT**, &c. &c. For further particulars we refer persons to our printed and priced catalogues, which will be sent to order gratis. Persons ordering trees from a distance may rely on their orders being carefully dug, packed, and forwarded agreeably to order, and as much to their interest as possible.

SINCLAIR &amp; CORSE,

Successors of Robt. Sinclair, sen.

oc 18 7t

**HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.**

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. &amp; CO. No. 60 Light st. Baltimore.

Offer for sale at reduced prices,

Grain and Grass Scythes, Wheat Fans, several most approved sizes and patterns; Grass Scythes with hangings complete; Scythes Stones, Rifles, Grain: Cradles, wood braced; Scythe Nibs and Rings; Cradlers' Hammers; do iron braced; do iron and American.

ALSO, HORSE POWERS for two or more horses; THRESHING MACHINES, made on the spike principle, very strong and durable.

Straw Cutters to attach to do. Those Threshers and Horse Powers are now so generally used and approved by farmers in Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in regard to their merits. Those however, who have opportunity of seeing them in operation are referred to the following gentlemen who have our Threshers and Powers in use, viz.

Col. Jno. Mercer, near Annapolis Henry Fite, Baltimore Co.

Col. Boyle, do Dr. A. Tyson do

B. D. Hall, do Moses Potter do

Mr. Hopkins, do Jas. Rittenhouse do

Win. F. Robinson and R. B. Posey, St. Mary's co.

About 350 more names can be given if required from gentlemen in different parts of this and other states, many of whom have been using our machines since 1838. R. S. jr. &amp; Co.

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**PEACH AND PEAR TREES.**

The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at the very low rate of 12 1/2 cents per tree, if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.

**BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

The subscriber offers for sale Berkshire Pigs, 2 to 4 months old, from the piggery of Messrs. Gorsuch, and others of the best breeders in Maryland, at \$12 1/2 deliverable in this city, or \$15 caged with feed for any port on the coast of the U. S. m 29 S. SANDS.

**LIME—LIME.**The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, **ALUM STONE LIME** of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hhds. or at \$1 per bbl. E. J. COOPER, City Block, Baltimore.

**MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED,**

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front &amp; Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

**SITUATION AS MANAGER WANTED.**

A single man who can produce references as to character and qualifications, and who has been in the service of a gentleman in the vicinity of Baltimore, wishes a situation as Manager. Apply at this office. oc 11 4t

**HARVEST TOOLS.**

JONA. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, has in store, Wolf's superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Scythes, warranted superior quality.—Also, steel and wood Hay Forks; Hand Rakes, of different qualities; Grass Seeds; Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Chopping Axes, &amp;c. &amp;c.

Likewise Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, for two or four horses, equal to any machines of the kind in use. Also, on hand, a large supply of his superior patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, at reduced prices, both for the wood and iron frames; Corn Shellers; Corn and Tobacco Cultivator, plain and expanding, and of superior quality. His stock of **PLOUGHS** on hand is extensive, embracing a great variety of all sizes, with cast and wrought iron shares, including his newly invented patent and premium **PLOUGH**, with iron beam, and self sharpening point, greatly simplified. His stock of **Plough Castings**, on hand is also large, and of superior quality, superior as he believes to any ever before made in this State. He has patterns that are highly approved for Horsepowers and Threshing Machines, from which he will furnish castings on reasonable terms, to those that wish to manufacture those Machines.

The above named articles will be sold at wholesale and retail for cash, or approved city acceptances, at prices to suit the exigencies of the times.

In store, Landreth's superior Garden SEEDS, of last year's growth. ma 23

**TO AGRICULTURISTS.**We beg leave to inform the Farmers in general of this County and of those on the Eastern and Western Shores, North and South Carolina, that we have opened an **AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE**, at No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, where we will at all times supply Farmers with one of the best articles in this market. We will fill orders, and supply country merchants at the lowest cash prices, and at the shortest notice,—we have on hand **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS** of all descriptions, among which rank the economical **WILEY PLOUGHS**, and the **MINOR and HORTON PLOUGH**, so celebrated in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. These are the cheapest Ploughs to the Farmer that have ever yet been invented—they leave the earth in perfect order for seeding. The Shear is so constructed as to have a double point and edge. Our Castings are of the Composition metal manufactured at the North, and is allowed by some of our most experienced farmers to wear three times as long as those manufactured here.We keep on hand all kinds of **PLOUGH CASTINGS**, **PLOUGHS**, **CULTIVATORS**, **HARROWS**, Two Horse-power **Endless Chain THRESHING MACHINES**, **WHEAT FANS**, **GRAIN CRADLES**, **MOWING SCYTHES and SCYTHES**, **STRAW and HAY CUTTERS**, **CORN SHELLERS**, revolving **HORSE RAKES**. Also, other Implements and Tools used in farming. We also keep **GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS**. Baltimore, July 26, 1843. JAMES HUEY & CO.**REAPING MACHINES.****HEMP CUTTING MACHINES—MOWING MACHINES—CORN & COB CRUSHERS—CORN SHELLERS & HUSKERS.**

Orders for the above machines to be used east of the Mountains, should be directed to the subscriber at Baltimore. Orders for those to be used in the Mississippi Valley may be directed to JAS. ANDERSON &amp; CO. Louisville, Kentucky. Farmers are requested to send their orders at an early day. oc 27 OBED HUSSEY.

**DEVON CATTLE.**

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY, No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore